

Amendment

In the Claims:

1-38 (Cancelled).

39 (New): An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) ATTATAC;
- (b) GTATAAT;
- (c) TCTATAC;
- (d) GTATAGA;
- (e) TTTATAT;
- (f) ATATAAA;
- (g) TTTATGC;
- (h) GCATAAA;
- (i) TGTATAC;
- (j) GTATACA;
- (k) TTAATAC; and
- (l) GTATTAA,

wherein the nucleotide sequence is located within a recombination site.

40 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 39, which comprises two or more recombination sites.

41 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 39, wherein the recombination site is located between a transcriptional regulatory sequence and an open reading frame, wherein the transcriptional regulatory sequence and open reading frame are operably linked.

42 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 41, wherein the transcriptional regulatory sequence is a promoter.

43 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 39, which is a vector.

44 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

45 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 39, which further comprises at least one origin of replication.

46 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 45, which comprises at least two origins of replication.

47 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 45, which comprises at least one origin of replication that allows for replication of the nucleic acid molecule in a prokaryotic cell.

48 (New): The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 47, wherein the prokaryotic cell is an *Escherichia coli* cell.

49 (New): A host cell comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecules of claim 39.

50 (New): A method for generating a nucleic acid molecule with one or more recombination sites, the method comprising amplifying the nucleic acid molecule in the presence of two or more primers which hybridize to the nucleic acid molecule, wherein one or more of the primers comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) ATTATAC;
- (b) GTATAAT;
- (c) TCTATAC;
- (d) GTATAGA;
- (e) TTTATAT;
- (f) ATATAAA;
- (g) TTTATGC;
- (h) GCATAAA;
- (i) TGTATAC;
- (j) GTATACA;
- (k) TTAATAC; and
- (l) GTATTAA.

51 (New): The method of claim 50, where the nucleic acid molecule is amplified by the polymerase chain reaction.

52 (New): A method for recombining two or more nucleic acid molecules, the method comprising:

(a) preparing a reaction mixture comprising the two or more nucleic acid molecules and at least one recombination protein, and

(b) incubating the reaction mixture under conditions sufficient to cause recombination between the two or more nucleic acid molecules,

wherein each of the nucleic acid molecules comprises at least one nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) ATTATAC;
- (b) GTATAAT;
- (c) TCTATAC;
- (d) GTATAGA;
- (e) TTTATAT;
- (f) ATATAAA;
- (g) TTTATGC;
- (h) GCATAAA;
- (i) TGTATAC;
- (j) GTATACA;
- (k) TTAATAC; and
- (l) GTATTAA.

53 (New): The method of claim 52, wherein the at least one nucleotide sequence is located in said recombination sites are *att* sites.

54 (New): The method of claim 52, wherein the at least one recombination protein is encoded by bacteriophage lambda.

55 (New): The method of claim 52, wherein said at least one recombination protein is selected from the group consisting of Int, IHF, Xis and Cre.

56 (New): The method of claim 52, wherein said at least one recombination protein is selected from the group consisting of Int, IHF and Xis.